



BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1954

BY

W. G. EVANS

M. A., M. B., B. Chir., M. R. C. S.,
L. R. C. P., D. P. H.

including

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR





BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1954

BY

W. G. EVANS

M. A., M. B., B. Chir., M. R. C. S.
L. R. C. P., D. P. H.

including

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30072918>

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Staff

Medical Officer of Health District Medical Officer (No. 10 District of the North Riding County Council) and Divisional School Medical Officer.	}	DR. W. G. EVANS, M. A., M. B., B. Chir., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health Assistant School Medical Officer	}	ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H.
Chief Sanitary and Meat and Food Inspector	}	R. H. STEPHENSON, M. R., San. I., M. S. I. A., Cert. M. I. until 1st July, 1954. J. PESTER, from 1st November, 1954.
Additional Sanitary and Meat and Food Inspectors	}	G. TRINDER. C. HARRISON. W. MCLENNAN (resigned in Oct 1954)
Superintendent, Medical Baths and Public Slipper Baths	}	T. W. WILD, M. C. S. P.
Chief Clerk 		WILLIAM C. TOFT.

In the Borough, the following Committees are concerned with matters of Public Health, viz:-

The Health Committee

The Housing Committee

The Local Area Health Sub-Committee for No. 10 District of the North Riding County Council. On this Committee Scarborough Borough Council is represented by five of the Council's Members.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Scarborough.

1st July, 1955.

Mr. Mayor, Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1954.

The Committee will appreciate that the death of Mr. R.H. Stephenson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, was a great blow to the department, not least on personal grounds. The effect of this loss on the work of the department was minimised by the excellent efforts of Mr. Trinder, who acted as Chief Sanitary Inspector and of the Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

The Vital Statistics show a satisfactory position generally though the only definite improvement on preceding years is in the general death rate which is down to 10.8. The Members may be interested to note that 449 of the 630 deaths (71%) occurred in people over 65 and of these, 193 in people over 80. Their interest may however, be tinged with melancholy when it is noted that more than two thirds of the "over 80's" were women.

In presenting this report, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation I have received from members of the Council and other officials of the Corporation. The staff of this department also deserve my thanks for their loyal support.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

W.G. EVANS.

M. A., M. B., B. Chir.,
M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.,
D. P. H.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

The following is a summary of the statistics and social conditions:-

Marriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
Marriage rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.05
Marriage rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4
Number of inhabited houses including flats (December, 1954)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,369
Number of uninhabited houses at 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£578,830
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,306
Number of new houses built by the Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Number of new flats built by the Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of new houses erected privately	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Number of private flats (by conversion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Hours of bright sunshine (On 19.7.54. 13.8 hours bright sunshine were recorded)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161.3
Total rainfall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.15 ins.
Prevailing wind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	West

UNEMPLOYMENT:-

Maximum total on the Unemployment Register. Male 1,010
Female 423

(This was on 15th February, 1954)

(A) vital Statistics.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	BIRTHS. RATE.	DEATHS. RATE.	INFANT DEATHS. RATE.	STILL-BIRTHS. RATE.
1951 (Census)	43,670	558 12.6	687 12.2	13 23.7	10 0.22
1952	41,740	486 11.3	654 12.06	12 25.5	16 33.0
1953 *	43,470	559 12.6	663 11.74	14 25.5	11 19.6
1954	44,130	555 12.3	630 10.8	16 29.4	11 19.8
England and Wales, 1954		15.2	11.3	25.5	24.0

* Re-adjustment of Borough boundaries as from 1st April, 1953, when the Eastfield Estate added to the Borough.

The above table shows the principal Vital Statistics for the last four years. They have been arranged in this way so that members can more easily appreciate the trends indicated.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1954 is 44,130, an increase of 660 compared with the figure for 1953. Local evidence, however, suggests that this may be an overestimate. The excess of deaths over births amounts to 78. In addition, a substantial number of families are known to have emigrated under official schemes and finally the Borough Treasurer has no evidence of any substantial influx of permanent residents.

BIRTHS.

Eight hundred and sixty-two births took place in the Borough in 1954 (compared with 868 in 1953). Of the 862 births, 555 related to Borough Residents (compared with 559 in 1953).

Total Births:	<u>Live</u>		<u>Still</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	249	248	7	4	508
Illegitimate	28	19	—	—	47
	277	267	7	4	555

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 12.3

Live Birth Rate per 1,000, England and Wales: 15.2

Still-birth rate: 19.8

Still-birth rate, England and Wales: 24.0

Of the total of 555 births 190 were born at home, 330 in hospital and 35 in private nursing homes. Having regard to the relatively high standard of housing in the Borough, this proportion of confinements taking place in hospital (59.4%) emphasises the generous provision made by the Hospital Management Committee for institutional midwifery.

DEATHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Deaths from all causes	287	343	630
Death rate per 1,000 population			14.27
Death rate adjusted			10.8
Death rate (England & Wales) per 1,000 population			11.3

Causes of Death.

	<u>MALES.</u>							<u>Total</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>							<u>Total</u>
	0— 1	1— 4	5— 14	15— 24	25— 44	45— 64	65 & over		0— 1	1— 4	5— 14	15— 24	25— 44	45— 64	65 & over	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis other	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3

	MALES.							Total	FEMALES.							Total
	0- 1	1- 4	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & Over		0- 1	1- 4	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & Over	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	-	2	10	22	34	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	5	24	29	-	-	-	-	1	6	43	50
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	15	32	47	-	-	-	-	-	13	32	45
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Other heart diseases	-	-	-	1	-	-	56	57	-	-	-	-	-	6	117	123
Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Meningococcal infections	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	-	-	1	2	6	10	22	3	-	-	-	2	6	14	25
All accidents (other than motor)	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9
Suicide	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Motor Accidents	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	10	1	-	2	8	68	198	287	6	1	-	-	4	57	275	343

INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held 42 inquests during the year relating to deaths of 24 residents, 3 visitors and 15 non-residents. Twenty-nine deaths were also certified by the coroner, after post-mortem, without inquest.

The following table shows the causes of death and the age groups of the victims resident in the Borough and of three visitors:-

	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
Suicide	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5
Falls at home	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Road Traffic Accidents	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	7
Drowning	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Others	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	6
TOTAL								27

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Sixteen infants (as against 14 in 1953) died before reaching their first Birthday; of these 11 did not survive the first month of life.

The sub-joined table gives details of infant deaths during 1954.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Under one month</u>	<u>One month to one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prematurity	6	-	6
Meningitis	1	1	2
T.B. Meningitis	-	1	1
Accidental Asphyxia	-	1	1
" Tetanus	-	1	1
Atelectasis	2	-	2
Congenital Malformation	3	-	3
	12	4	16

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No deaths occurred amongst residents ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth.

The rate for England and Wales is 0.69 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(B) Infectious Diseases.

Notifications of infectious diseases received during 1954 and the previous three years.

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>
Scarlet Fever	48	71	50	71
Whooping Cough	92	183	85	186
Measles	14	224	507	373
Dysentery (Sonne)	1	5	—	—
Erysipelas	13	5	2	3
Malaria	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	3	2	4
Pneumonia	29	20	11	15
Food Poisoning	17	6	15	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	16	25	27
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	1	1	2
Paratyphoid	—	1	—	1
Infantile Paralysis	—	1	2	3
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	1	—
	<u>238</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>685</u>

Apart from three deaths from tuberculosis, there were no deaths due to infectious disease. In this connection, it is interesting to read the report for 1904 of a predecessor in my office, Dr. Frederick Dittmar. The notified cases and deaths for that year were as follows:—

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Smallpox 	2	—
Diphtheria 	16	1
Enteric Fever 	16	2
Scarlet Fever 	93	2
Erysipelas 	24	3
Puerperal Fever 	1	1

In addition to these, the deaths due to non-notifiable infectious disease were as follows:—

Measles	5
Whooping Cough.....	2
Diarrhoea	41 (35 infants)

Dr. Dittmar reports that voluntary notification of pulmonary tuberculosis began during the year and 25 cases were notified. There were 39 deaths from this cause during the year. This compares with 11 cases notified and 3 deaths in 1954.

Food Poisoning.

The number of notifications is unfortunately no guide to the prevalence of this disease. In one or other of its many manifestations it is probably one of the commonest diseases occurring at the present time. It occurs very often in babies, but because the connection between the illness and the contaminated food is seldom obvious and the disease itself so often mild, the doctor is seldom consulted and the cause is not looked for. In adults, single cases, though common, are seldom brought to the notice of this department. When larger numbers are affected, especially when the illness occurs soon after taking the food, we are informed, though in these cases too, only a small proportion of the cases are notified except when the outbreak occurs in an institution.

During the year there were three outbreaks, one of them in an institution. In every case the disease was mild. There are two important purposes to be served by investigating such outbreaks. First we try to determine the cause so that it may be removed. Secondly we study every aspect of the outbreak and abstract every lesson we can from it. These we pass on to those concerned.

Investigation of these outbreaks revealed nothing new, but the recurrence of such outbreaks suggests that the old lessons will bear repetition.

These then are the lessons to be learnt from these three outbreaks:-

- (i) The most extravagant provision of buildings and equipment and the most thorough health education and supervision will be ineffective unless the individual food-handler is conscientious in the discharge of his duties.
- (ii) After the occurrence of suspected cases of food poisoning, no food which could be incriminated should be disposed of. It is in everyone's interest that the cause of every outbreak should be discovered if possible. Without the food, this can be difficult and may well be impossible.
- (iii) A properly ventilated food store is essential in every household. When catering for any numbers a refrigerator is also essential. I would suggest to the proprietors of small boarding houses that their grown-up guests, at least, will certainly be more impressed by this than by the provision of a television.
- (iv) However convenient it may be, the practice of pre-cooking is dangerous. During the process of cooling, such food provides ideal conditions for the rapid multiplication of contaminating organisms. The commonest of these, which is frequently found on the skin and in the noses of healthy people, produces a poison under these conditions. When the food is subjected to its second cooking, the organisms are killed but the potency of the poison is unaffected.

The risks involved can be reduced by rapid cooling, covering and by avoiding handling the food in any way, but strict adherence to these precautions presents practical difficulties. Only by avoiding the practice altogether can the risk be eliminated.

Immunisation and vaccination.

During the year 1954 360 persons were vaccinated against smallpox and 180 were re-vaccinated.

168 children were immunised against Diphtheria.

293 children were immunised against Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough and 19 against Whooping Cough alone. 220 children received "booster" or reinforcing doses against diphtheria.

(c) Miscellaneous.

(i) Medical and Slipper Baths. Report by the Superintendent:-

The Medical Baths have now been established for twenty-five years. It was the intention of the founders that the Baths would prove of special attraction to visitors during the summer months, as, at that time, medicated baths, douches and sprays, were held in great esteem, by popular belief, as a tonic to be indulged in particularly at holiday times.

But the habit changed. The fact that most houses were now being equipped with their own bathrooms may not be an unconnected factor.

The Medical Baths, therefore, changed in character and adjusting to the altered situation became more and more a clinic for electro-medical and physical therapy. The staff now includes four Chartered Physiotherapists.

The position today is that physiotherapy, hydrotherapy and chiropody is provided to those residents and visitors who elect to receive treatment outside the ordinary provision of the National Health Service. In addition there is also an arrangement whereby a certain number of patients are received for treatment under the auspices of the Regional Hospital Board. Such patients are referred by the Specialist Service of the Scarborough and Whitby Group Hospital Management Committee in accordance with the instructions promulgated by the Minister of Health.

Two Ultra Violet Ray Clinics are maintained for infants and school children referred by the Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinic of the School Health Service respectively.

Though there is now virtually no demand at all for medicated baths, the Turkish Bath has increased in popularity since the 1930's and is very well patronised during the summer months.

Slipper Baths.

Since the opening in 1949 there has been an average weekly attendance of about 300. This figure is diminishing slightly as the years go by, due, in the main, to the demolition of some of the older properties in the Castle Ward, and the rehousing of the inhabitants in the newer housing estates.

Yearly figures:

		<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Turkish Baths	2,718	651.	6.	6.
Physiotherapy } Hydrotherapy } Chiropody }	4,976	1,323.	10.	0.
Regional Hospital Board Treatments	2,352	912.	0.	0.
Clinic U.V.R. Treatments	1,573	38.	19.	6.
Slipper Baths	15,021	415.	2.	9.
Refreshments		191.	15.	1.
	<u>26,240</u>	<u>£ 3,532.</u>	<u>13.</u>	<u>10.</u>

(ii) water Supplies.

The Borough and Water Engineer kindly prepared the following account for inclusion in this Annual Report.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

The Scarborough Corporation Waterworks supply the whole of the Borough and the villages of Cayton, Seamer and Irton where there is a pipe supply. There have been further developments in laying mains for the new roads at Eastfield in the parishes of Seamer and Cayton, where the Corporation are building many new houses.

The sources are at Irton Waterworks and Cayton Bay Waterworks and during August 1952 and 1953 the filters and pumping mains were worked to their fullest capacity in order to meet the water demand. The Corporation completed the scheme for extending the filters at Irton Waterworks in 1954; thereby increasing the capacity of the works by 1.3 million gallons per day.

A constant check is kept upon the quality of the water by bacteriological examination made at the Public Health Laboratory, Bridlington, and 382 reports have been received on samples taken from the consumers' taps in different parts of the area of supply, proving the water supplied has been of a highly satisfactory quality. Chemical examinations of the water taken from Irton and Cayton Bay Pumping Stations show very little variation in water at different times of the year and the results were uniformly satisfactory. Scarborough water does not show plumbo-solvent properties.

TREATMENT.

At Irton Waterworks the water is coagulated, filtered through rapid gravity filters, and chlorinated.

The water from Cayton Bay Pumping Station is sterilized by chloramine.

Number of dwellinghouses supplied from public Water Mains: 14,604

Number of premises supplied from stand pipes:-

(a) In the Borough 4

(b) out of the Borough 13

(iii) Housing.

270 new houses were built in the Borough by the Corporation during 1954 and 750 new houses were erected privately.

In addition 11 private flats were erected by conversion of property.

(a) INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act, 1936 or Housing Act, 1936)	167
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	374
(2)	(a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936	21
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	42
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	146

(b) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR

WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:-

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	31
--	----

(c) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A - Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	-
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

B - Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	146
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	38
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

C - Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

Number of dwellinghouses	
(1) In respect of which Demolition orders were made	1
(2) Demolished in pursuance of Demolition orders	1
(3) In respect of which undertakings to close accepted	9
(4) Closed in pursuance of such undertakings	6

D - Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

Number of separate tenements or underground rooms	
(1) In respect of which Closing orders were made	2
(2) Closed in pursuance of orders	1
(3) Rendered fit and order determined	-

E - Proceedings under Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954:-

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	10
Number of Certificates Granted	9
Number of Certificates Revoked	2

(iv) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Hull provides laboratory services for the Health Department, submitting reports on pathological specimens, samples of milk, ice-cream and water.

(v) Bye-laws.

New Building Bye-laws came into operation on the 26th April, 1954.

National Assistance Act 1948. "A" Section 47.

It was not necessary during the year to implement S.47 of this Act. The Section empowers Local Authorities to apply to the Court for compulsory removal to suitable places of persons who are suffering from grave chronic illness, or elderly, living alone, in insanitary circumstances and in need of, but not receiving, proper care and attention from other persons.

This bald statement of fact gives a totally misleading impression of the position. A number of cases were referred to this department for consideration as to their suitability for action under this Section. They all presented problems of great complexity. It would seem that few people among the relations, friends and neighbours of these aged folk really appreciate what these problems are. The problem of the aged in general and this aspect of it in particular will become more acute as time goes on.

It therefore seems proper that I should put before you some of the considerations which have to be taken into account before action is taken to secure the compulsory removal of cases.

It should be perhaps unnecessary for me to stress the fact that action under this Section involves serious interference with the rights of the individual. The fact that some of these old people may have minds which have been affected by age and disease, only increases the burden of responsibility of those who seek to confine them against their will.

One reason frequently advanced for compulsory removal is that the old person, alone and in poor health, may be taken ill and die at night. In fact it is not an infrequent occurrence that an old person is found hours or even days after death. It is, of course, a disturbing thought that anyone should be alone at such a time, but we do not solve any problem or quieten any but the most solemn conscience by forcibly removing these people to hospital when we think they are about to die.

We must remember too, that one of the fundamental principles of medical treatment is to do no harm. In these cases, compulsory removal can and not infrequently does accelerate death for obvious reasons.

Another point seldom appreciated is that the real need in most of these cases is the provision of constant attention — day and night. As far as medical treatment is concerned, their needs can, with few exceptions, be met as well at home as in hospital.

Many old folk suffer from a degeneration of the mind due to old age — senile dementia. Others suffer from mental derangements arising from other causes. In all these cases, there is a natural but, I believe, often misguided reluctance on the part of friends, relatives and doctors, to agree to the admission of these patients to mental hospitals. It should be remembered that some of these cases are in need of psychiatric treatment which might well cure them and which they will get only in a mental hospital. All these cases would benefit from the expert handling and care which trained mental hospital staff can give them.

Finally, the hospital itself must be considered. The geriatric department have a considerable waiting list, every one having been visited by the physician in charge and put on the list in order of priority. An admission under Section 47 must, of course, take precedence over these cases, who have waited considerable periods and would, by normal standards, all be considered more or less urgent.

There are, of course, cases which can only be dealt with by the invocation of Section 47, but I believe they are rare and many of them not aged. As far as the aged are concerned, there is an urgent need for the expansion and extension of our domiciliary services, particularly home nursing and home helps, so that the day and night care to which I have referred, can be made available.

The present services, both official and voluntary, are doing a great deal of excellent work, but the demands on these services are increasing from year to year. Our services must be expanded, but their scope must also be modified, so that we can deal more effectively with the problems presented.

National Assistance Act, 1948. "B" Section 50.

Under Section 50 of this Act, arrangements were made on behalf of the Borough Council, for the burial of three persons, for whom no other arrangements for burial had been, or were being, made.

The following services are provided in the Borough by the N.R.C.C. as the Local Health Authority, viz:—

Maternity, Child Welfare and School Health Services.

Details of facilities available in the Borough are set out on the following pages.

Name of Clinic	Place where held	Day and Time of Meeting
<u>ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.</u>		
Scarborough	Roscoe Rooms, Roscoe Street	Tuesday and Friday weekly (except when falling on a Bank Holiday), 1.30 p.m.
Scarborough	51, Westway, Eastfield	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. 2 p.m.
<u>POST-NATAL CLINIC.</u>		
Scarborough	Roscoe Rooms, Roscoe Street	Tuesday and Friday weekly (except when falling on a Bank Holiday), 1.30 p.m.
<u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.</u>		
Scarborough	Roscoe Rooms, Roscoe Street	Monday and Thursday weekly 1.30 p.m.
Scarborough	51, Westway, Eastfield	Monday and Wednesday weekly 2 p.m.
<u>ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.</u>		
Scarborough	The old Hospital, Friarsway	Twice monthly by appointment.
<u>DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINICS.</u>		
Scarborough	Roscoe Rooms, Roscoe Street	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. 10 a.m.
Scarborough	51, Westway, Eastfield	1st Tuesday in each month. 10.30 a.m.
<u>TODDLERS' CLINIC.</u>		
Scarborough	Roscoe Rooms, Roscoe Street	Thursday weekly, 9.30 a.m.
<u>SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.</u>		
<u>MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Monday to Saturday. 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Scarborough	Northstead School	Wednesday weekly. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Scarborough	Hinderwell School, Seamer Road	Thursday weekly. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>DOCTORS SPECIAL SESSIONS.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Monday weekly, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and Saturday weekly, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Monday weekly, by appointment only, 10.30 a.m.

Name of Clinic	Place where held	Date and Time of Meeting
<u>CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Alternate Wednesdays, by appointment only. 2 p.m.
<u>DENTAL CLINICS.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Monday to Saturday, by appointment only.
<u>SPEECH CLINIC.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Daily, by appointment.
<u>REMEDIAL EXERCISES.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Tuesday and Friday weekly, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Every 4th Wednesday.
<u>LIP READING CLASS.</u>		
Scarborough	Old Hospital, Friarsway	Tuesday afternoon, weekly, by appointment.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING.

The former District Nurses Home at 15 Belgrave Crescent was closed in December last (1954) and calls for service of nurses are made either through the Health Department or direct to the nurses.

HEALTH VISITING.

Six Health Visitors/School Nurses operate in the Borough, their duties including visiting children from the age of three weeks until 15 years of age. In addition they attend the various clinics, follow up notifications of infectious diseases, investigate social conditions relating to applications for service of Domestic Helpers, boarding out of children or adoption of children.

There is also a specially experienced Health Visitor provided for the visitation at home of tuberculosis patients. This Health Visitor also undertakes duty at the Chest Clinics.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Domestic Helpers are available (on application supported by medical evidence) to render temporary assistance in the homes of applicants in the following categories, viz:-

- (i) Women having domiciliary confinement.
- (ii) Persons requiring help because of sickness or pregnancy of housewife or her absence in hospital.
- (iii) Other cases of acute illness, particularly of children, where there is a number of healthy children to be cared for, and
- (iv) Aged persons or chronic sick persons who are unable to obtain admission to hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An Ambulance Depot (open day and night) is maintained at Dean Road, Scarborough, where Ambulance Services facilities are available on request by Hospital Medical Staff, General Practitioners, Police Officers, and, in cases of sudden emergency, members of the public.

AFTER-CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER ILLNESSES.

By arrangement, the Scarborough and District Council of Social Service provides, on behalf of the North Riding County Council, after-care facilities for tuberculosis patients as well also for those suffering from other illnesses. Additional bedding, clothing, etc., can be provided and loan of sick room equipment obtained, on recommendations by doctors and/or District Nurses.

(D) Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health.

I have the honour to submit the Report showing the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during 1954.

Mr. R.H. Stephenson, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Borough since 1932, died in July after a short illness. Mr. Stephenson had been attached to the Health Department since 1912, being appointed an Assistant Sanitary Inspector in 1919, and his loss was greatly felt.

Mr. G. Trinder, Additional Sanitary Inspector for many years, was appointed Acting Chief Inspector, and carried out the duties until my appointment commenced on November 1st. Thanks are due to Mr. Trinder and to the other Additional Inspectors, Mr. C. Harrison and Mr. W. McLennan, for their work in a very difficult period of staff shortage complicated by the de-rationing of meat which created many problems in regard to the administration of the slaughterhouse. I am indebted to Mr. Trinder for providing details of inspections undertaken before I commenced duty.

Mr. McLennan left the service of the Department in November on being appointed to a similar position at Cambridge.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449
Inspections of houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901
Inspections of premises (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Re-inspections of houses and premises (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886
Inspections made under Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
" " " Factories and Workshops Act, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
" " of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
" " under Food and Drugs Act, (Ice Cream)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
" " " " " " (Restaurant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505
" " " " " " (Other Foods)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180

Inspections made under Food and Drugs Act, (Meat Premises)	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
" " " Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	292
" " of Market and Fish Piers	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
" " " Shipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
" " under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,512
" " of Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
" " " Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Visits re enquiries into infectious cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Inspections made under Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	69

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
" " (Factories Act, 1937)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Statutory Notices (Public Health Act, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
" " (Housing Act, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

SUMMARY IN DETAIL OF WORK CARRIED

OUT AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drains cleansed, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Water closet compartments or fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other outbuildings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Damp walls treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
House floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Doors and windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Walls and ceilings plastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Yards and passages re-paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
House walls pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fireplaces and chimneys repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one registered House in the Borough which serves a useful purpose and is maintained in a satisfactory condition. 68 inspections were made during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These comprise one gut scraper and two tripe boilers. Regular inspections were done to secure compliance with the regulations.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Pasteurising Plants	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	3
" " other Registered Dairies	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	13
" " Dealers in Pasteurised Milk	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	18
" " " " Sterilised Milk	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	42
" " " " Tuberculin Tested Milk	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	ooo	15

Samples of Milk taken for Bacteriological and other Examinations.

No. of samples taken	Designation of Milk	Results
17	Ungraded	Satisfied Methylene Blue Test - 16 Failed " " " - 1
31	Tuberculin Tested	Satisfied prescribed test - 18 Failed " " - 13
76	Pasteurised	Satisfied prescribed test - 76
18	Sterilised	Satisfied prescribed test - 18

Samples of milk were submitted for Biological examination, with the following results:-

29 samples were negative for Tuberculosis.

29 " " " " Brucella Abortus.

Appropriate action was taken in all cases where examination revealed any deficiency.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis under the above Act and the Food orders.

Article	Number reported as		Total
	Genuine	Not Genuine	
Arrowroot	1	-	1
Baking Powder	1	-	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	-	1
Butter	5	-	5
Cheese	1	-	1
Chicken (minced)	1	-	1
Cocoa	1	-	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	-	1
Cornflour	1	-	1

Article	Number reported as		Total
	Genuine	Not Genuine	
Cream	2	—	2
Custard Powder	1	—	1
Fish Paste	1	—	1
Ground Ginger	1	—	1
Ground Rice	1	—	1
Honey	1	—	1
Ice Cream	34	—	34
Jam and Marmalade	2	—	2
Lard and Cooking Fat	5	—	5
Margarine	2	—	2
Meat Paste	1	—	1
Milk	48	8	56
" (Condensed and Evaporated)	2	—	2
Mustard	1	—	1
Ointments, etc.	12	—	12
Oranges (for Thiourea)	6	—	6
Pepper (white)	1	—	1
Pickles and Sauce	2	—	2
Sausages (Beef)	9	—	9
" (Pork)	3	5	8
Soft Drinks	3	—	3
Syrup	1	—	1
Vinegar (Malt)	1	—	1
TOTALS	153	13	166

Details and samples which were adulterated or otherwise not genuine.

MILK. Five samples of milk showed slight fat deficiencies.

Warnings were given to the respective producers.

Three samples showed fat deficiencies together with the presence of small quantities of extraneous water. In these cases cautions were given by the Town Clerk.

PORK SAUSAGES. Five samples had meat contents ranging from 52.0% to 63.0 %, the public Analyst maintaining that this commodity should contain at least 65.0% of meat.

The local manufacturers were therefore warned of the Analyst's findings and opinion.

GENERAL FOOD PREMISES.

Premises used for the preparation, storage and sale of food continued to be subject to regular inspection, and such premises were generally found to be in a satisfactory condition. Wherever contraventions of the regulations were found they were dealt with by immediate notification to the persons responsible. One basement bakehouse was closed during the year.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

Eight premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream. 206 inspections were made of these premises, and samples were taken to ensure compliance with the Ministry of Food standards.

Chemical Standard (fat, non-fatty milk solids and sugar).

Number of samples taken which complied with standard	...	...	28
" " " " " failed to comply	...	...	—

Bacteriological Standard (Methylene Blue Test).

Number of samples which satisfied the Test	...	...	69
(Grades 1 and 2)			
" " " " failed to satisfy the Test	...	...	10
(Grades 3 and 4)			

In the cases of adverse reports, the manufacturers were immediately notified and steps taken to rectify the cause of failure to satisfy the tests.

MEAT INSPECTION.

On the de-rationing of meat in July, the Ministry of Food withdrew its control over the Slaughterhouse in Wrea Lane. The Scarborough and District Butchers' Association took over the tenancy of the buildings and full-time meat inspection duties were carried on by the sanitary inspectors. The premises were kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness, and no complaints of nuisance arising were received by the Department.

The amount of work done is shown in the following table:—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	3,186	387	925	13,784	7,130
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	10	6	29	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	637	82	13	230	559
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	20.0%	23.8%	2.05%	1.1%	7.9%

	<u>Cattle excluding cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	8	—	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	404	63	—	—	481
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	12.8%	18.3%	—	—	6.8%

FOOD INSPECTION.

The amount of meat condemned by the Sanitary Inspectors together with the weight of various foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered by the owners during the year is now shown.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>Stones</u>	<u>Lbs</u>
Beasts carcasses whole (25) and parts	5	0	6	7
Sheep " " (29) " "	—	15	0	7
Calves " " (6) " "	—	1	5	8
Pigs " " (13) " "	—	18	7	1
Beast offal	8	8	3	7
Sheep "	—	10	5	3
Calf "	—	1	3	0
Pig "	2	0	4	3
Miscellaneous foods.	2	14	3	11
TOTAL WEIGHT	20	11	7	5

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Factories and workplaces continued to receive the attention of the Sanitary Inspectors, the number of inspections and contraventions of the Acts being shown in the following table:--

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. of Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>No. of written notices</u>
Factories (mechanical)	23	72	1
Factories (non-mechanical)	251	309	2
Other premises (Electrical Stations, &c.)	—	—	—
TOTAL	274	381	3

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>			
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred to HM Inspector</u>	<u>Referred by HM Inspector</u>
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	1
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation:				
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other matters	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	6	—	5

NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS REGISTERED: 2.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Department continued to work this Act energetically, and the two full-time rat catchers dealt with 373 complaints involving dwelling-houses and business premises. In addition, the Corporation Tip and allotments and the piers were subject to regular inspection and baiting. The Corporation sewers were baited twice during the year in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture's authorised procedure.

The Sanitary Inspectors are responsible for special inspections of premises under the Act, and generally supervise the work of the rat catchers, taking charge where defective drains are found and when any obstruction to the proper working of the Act may be encountered.

Yours obediently,

JOHN PESTER.

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

(E) ANNUAL REPORT OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY FOR 1954.

The Port of Scarborough is not a food importing Port, nor is there any passenger traffic.

SECTION I - Staff.

TABLE A.

Name of officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
W.G. EVANS	Medical Officer of Health	10.2.54.	M. B. Ch. B. D. P. H.	District Medical Officer of Health N. R. C. C. Divisional School Medical Officer of Health.

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health) Health Department, King Street, Scarborough.
Tel: 1160.

SECTION II -

Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious diseases on board
			By the M.O.H.	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	4	6 16	--	4	--
Coastwise	153	6, 212	--	89	--
Total	157	6, 828	--	93	--

SECTION III -

Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic	{	Number of passengers INWARDS	Nil.
	{	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	Nil.
Cargo Traffic	{	Principal IMPORTS	Timber.
	{	Principal EXPORTS	Nil.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive:	{	FRASERBURGH, LOWESTOFT, BERWICK, GRIMSBY, BANFF.	

SECTION IV -
Inland Barge Traffic.

Numbers and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic: Nil.

SECTION V -
Water Supply.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (1) Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping: | Town. |
| (2) Reports of tests for contamination: | Satisfactory. |
| (3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes: | Satisfactory. |
| (4) Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority: | Nil. |

SECTION VI -
Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(1) List of Infected Areas. (Regulation 6)

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

Notifications sent weekly to HM Customs and Excise and the Harbour Master, by post in letter form.

(2) Radio Messages.

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13)

Via Harbour Master.

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2).)

Via Harbour Master.

(3) Notifications otherwise than by Radio. (Regulation 14 (1) (b).)

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Via Harbour Master.

(4) Mooring Stations. (Regulations 22 to 30)

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

Under directions of Harbour Master.

(5) Arrangements for:-

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox - See Section VII):

Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts:

Medical Officer of Health

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

Health Department

SECTION VII -
Smallpox.

(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Castle Hill Smallpox Hospital, Cottingham, Near Hull.

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews:

North Riding County Council - Vaccinal state satisfactory.

(3) Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available:

Dr. C.W. Dixon,
32 Hyde Terrace,
Leeds.

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox:

In accordance with
"Laboratory Diagnosis of
Smallpox" contained in
Mem. Port 21 of Ministry
of Health.

SECTION VIII -
Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen:

Tuesday of each week,
St. Mary's Hospital,
Scarborough.
Notices displayed.

SECTION IX -
Cases of notifiable and other infectious
diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	-	-	-	-
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	-	-	-	-
Cases landed from other ships	-	-	-	-

A short account should be given of the measures taken on arrival by ship of:-

- Any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D.
- Any suspected case of any such disease.

SECTION X -
Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

Nil.

SECTION XI -
Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

Nil.

SECTION XII -

Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats | Two Rodent operatives employed by the Corporation. |
| (2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year. | Specimens submitted to Public Health Laboratory Service, Hull. |
| (3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor. | Poisons - Trapping by Local Authority Rodent Operatives. |
| (4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships. | - |

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in
ships from foreign ports.

Category	Number
Black rats	Nil.
Brown rats	
Species not known.	
Sent for examination.	
Infected with plague.	

TABLE F.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates
issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of Deratting Certificates issued				No. of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with	After trapping	After # poisoning	Total		
HCN 1	Other fumigant (state method) 2	3	4	5	6
Nil.		—	—	—	—

* State poisons used and number of Certificates issued after each poison.

SECTION XIII -
Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE G.
Inspections and Notices

Nature and number of inspections	Notices served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Hygiene of Crews spaces	-	-	-
Defects	-	-	-
Vermin and conditions prejudicial to health	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

SECTION XIV -
Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934
and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

No
shell-fish
layings.

SECTION XV -
Medical inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports
approved for the landing of aliens)

Not applicable

SECTION XVI -
Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

By Health Department
on behalf of the
Scarborough Borough
Council.

